

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL.—We are told that three sons of Gold and Silver arrived at Indianapolis on Saturday under an escort of six United States soldiers. The money is, we suppose, to pay soldiers and for munitions. As some of it will doubtless find its way to this city.

CANTONMENT BOXES.—Messrs. Watkins and Blaughter have completed their contract for Cantonment Boxes. About two thirds of them have been inspected and received. The balance will be on Tuesday. The Inspector pronounces them the best article of the kind yet received by the State. This is a deserved compliment to our enterprising mechanics.

From the 14th Regiment.

WESTERN SLOPE OF THE ALLEGANIES.
July 14, 1861.
Editors EXPRESS: Hurrah for the old flag. Long before this you have heard of our fight at Rich Mountain. The battle occurred on the 13th, just on the northern spur of Rich Mountain. The rebels, two thousand eight hundred strong, and well entrenched, with a position that would give them the advantage of ten thousand in an open field, but they could not stand the onset of the Indiana and Ohio boys. Tenis, wagons, horses—everything fell into our hands; near eight hundred prisoners and about one hundred and sixty killed, all with few exceptions were shot in the head. I could not help but feel sorry for the poor misguided fellows as I saw them lying in the ditch, some with their brains oozing out, others with the side of the head shot off, and one shot plumb in the right eye, thereby disfiguring him from taking sight forever. There was a spy come on from Clarkburg with the 10th Indiana Regiment, boasting all the way of his strong Union principles, at headquarters. He slipped off to the secession camp to give them. One of the boys of the 10th saw him with a musket in his hand in the secession ranks at the storming of the breastworks, and pitched a bayonet into secession's "bread basket," and sent him to the "happy land of Canaan." I saw him before he was quite dead, but it is impossible for him to recover. So may it be with all secession boys. We have made forced marches after the rebels that escaped, and they are now behind breastworks, seven miles ahead of us in the mountains. The 14th and 15th have gone this morning to rout them out, and then another forced march across the mountains. We do not know how many strong positions they have between here and the other side of the Alleghenies, but we will drive them into Richmond as they are being drove from all points, and there one great battle will decide the fate of Wise & Co. There have been several little skirmishes since the army left Clarkburg, but the 14th have not, as yet, been engaged in any of them, but may get a chance to distinguish themselves to day. You will excuse this hasty sketch, as orders have just been sent back to camp to have everything packed and ready to move at a moment's notice.

Reports have just come back to camp that the rebels have offered to surrender on certain terms—our General would not accept—and now we are going to compel them to lay down their arms.

The troops have returned; the rebels left over Cheat River, and Western Virginia is now free from armed foes. To-morrow we up tents and, it is thought, will be off for the Ohio River and down to Cairo.

Yours, &c.

J. T. P.

News from the 11th Regiment.
We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter received from one of the soldiers in Company C, Eleventh Regiment.

MARTINSBURG, Va., July 12, 1861.
We left Cumberland last Sunday about 4 o'clock P. M., and marched until all night and so on, until night before last, when we arrived here after 12 o'clock, and encamped in the street.

Yesterday morning we took quarters on a hill south of the town, where we will stay until the column moves forward towards Winchester or Richmond. Madame Rumor says there are encamped at the above places, about sixty thousand rebels. There are also said to be some sixteen thousand at Bunker Hill, which is about eight miles from us. Their pockets killed two men of one of the New York Regiments. Our men killed three of theirs in return. There are now about fifty five thousand men here, and such a sight no one ever saw before in this country. There are some forty seven regiments, averaging eleven hundred men each, besides the regulars. We have one battery of six guns on our right, all rifled 12-pounders, besides a battery of thirty guns on the north side of the town, where Gen. Patterson has his headquarters. I never knew what it was to see an army until I saw Gen. Patterson's "tent field," this morning, when I awoke—hundreds of tents scattered all over the country for miles around the town. What can the rebels do with such an army? The day before we arrived here, a flag of truce came into our camp, asking twenty days to consider whether Patterson, I am told, gave them five days. The time is up on Sunday. I am also told that they have left Winchester and Bunker Hill and gone further south. How true it is I do not know. I am also told that two thousand of them informed Gen. Patterson that they lay down their arms at any time they are assured of his protection, which, of course, he will do immediately. A man by the name of Ward, came into camp yesterday, from the rebels, from whom he had deserted. He says there are any amount of men that will do the same thing if they can get a chance. A man who was taken at the fight on the 2d of this month, had a gun that was loaded with nine balls. Another had ten in the tube of his gun.

I will give you one incident to show you how cool the rebels would like to come over to our side. It happened a few days ago. Our picket was stationed on the bank of the river; their picket was right opposite. Our called to them, saying that if they would lay down their arms he would meet them half way. They did so, and both waded into the river until they met and shook hands. They said they knew they were doing wrong, and would not fire a single gun; that they had been pressed into the service and could not get out. This is said to be a fact.

Capt. Eaton arrived here last night.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

DISPATCHES BY THE WESTERN UNION LINE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVII CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

Neon Dispatches.

Progress of the War for the 14th.
The Grand Army at Bull's Run.

REBELS' RUN, July 19, 4 P. M.—From a careful inquiry and personal observation, the number of wounded on the Federal side amounted to sixty, and the killed to forty. There has been no more firing.

The Confederates are still in possession of their principal battery.

With a glass, large bodies of Confederates were seen moving at right and left, appearing to find their base line of operations, and not retreating.

Batteries are being erected on either side, commencing their work, which are of substantial character.

The indications are that there will not be a general forward movement by the Rebels until the enemy shall have been driven from the position.

This afternoon an order was received to the troops under Gen. McDowell, both at Centerville and Fairfax Court House, prohibiting the use of every description of enjoining respect for persons and property, and stating that the heaviest penalties will be visited on them for an infringement of the order, also that soldiers will not at any time constitute themselves Judges of the acts of Southerners. All rumors of fighting to-day are untrue.

Gen. Patterson's Division Moving on to Winchester.—Col. Sigel Made a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—An army officer who arrived here today, from Gen. Patterson's Division, and who left there yesterday, states that he had already commenced his march for Winchester, but that the main division was moving slow and with great caution.

Upon the representation of Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., Col. Sigel, the hero of the recent great battle in Missouri, has been made a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—I learn from some sources entitled to unimpaired credit, that the British and French governments acting in concert, have decided to send a large expedition to the United States Government for the exemption of one Southern cotton port from the blockade, so that they may get needed supplies of the staple. You may rest assured the administration will under no circumstances concede it.

More Fails at Fortress Monroe—and what came of it—News from Norfolk.

PORT MONROE, July 19.—At midnight a party, consisting of Capt. Holliday, Capt. Edward Jenkins, Lieut. Johnson, and a private, also J. Edward Rawling, Major of the Kentucky light cavalry, and R. W. Sheffield, of the New York Illustrated News, left Hampton without permission, on a scout at half-past 4 this morning. The party were surprised in the woods, a short distance beyond New Market Bridge by twenty rebels.

Rawling was instantly killed by a bullet through his head; Johnson and Sheffield were also shot and fell, and must have been carried off as prisoners. The others escaped. Three companies went out and brought in the body of Rawling. Maj. Rawling arrived here yesterday morning. He was formerly connected with an illustrated paper in New York.

The Confederates fired some heavy guns last evening from the Pig Point battery. The Quaker City picked up a man in a suit boat from Norfolk. He reports only what was well known; namely, the raising of the United States flag in Norfolk, and the rifling of cannon at the Navy Yard.

There are not 10,000 troops in Norfolk and vicinity. He says the rebels feel sure of success and they are determined to fight to the last extremity.

There was much depression on account of the rebels' defeat in Eastern Virginia.

A Freight House destroyed by Fire.
BOSTON, July 19.—The upward freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad was destroyed by fire this morning. A considerable quantity of merchandise was badly damaged.

Latest from the Seat of War.
WASHINGTON, July 20.—It is believed another battle will not be fought at Bull's Run till Sunday morning.

The Rebel force at that point has been largely increased, and it is supposed Johnson's column from Winchester has formed a junction with Beauregard.

Transfer of Military Commanders.
Calling in the Rebel Outposts—Last from the Grand Army.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Gen. Patterson is to be superseded by Banks, under orders from headquarters.

Gen. Banks is transferred from the War Department of Annapolis to that of northern Virginia, and is to succeed in the command at Baltimore by Gen. Jno. A. Dix.

A steamer has arrived from Fortress Monroe, bringing intelligence that there are no rebels at Aquia Creek or Mathias Point. The force of the Rebels at the Chesapeake is the grand battle with the Federal army.

We have intelligence from Bull's Run up to 7 o'clock last evening, and from Fairfax to 6 o'clock this morning.

The fighting had not been renewed except by picket guards, who were very near the two armies, only a part of ours being on the ground of the battle yesterday and last night, and the enemy within their entrenchments on the other side of Bull's Run.

Gen. Tyler made a general reconnaissance yesterday, but made no discoveries worth noting.

Night before last five Federal troops of a New York regiment, near Fairfax, captured eleven Rebels, and sent them to the front. The force of the Rebels at the Chesapeake is the grand battle with the Federal army.

The largest house in Centerville has been burned down; the neighbors say it was set on fire by the owner himself.

Arrival of the Costa Rica.
NEW YORK, July 20.—The brig Costa Rica has arrived from Aspinwall, which spoke the brig Cuba off Cape Antonio, and reported that she had been prize to the privateer Sumter, and had been put in the hands of the prize crew and put on board the Costa Rica and brought to this port.

The Privateers men say they were obliged to ship or starve, and that a number of the Sumter men are Northerners and will escape the opportunity, that the officers are a desperate set and will blow up the vessel rather than be captured.

Two men and a midshipman of the prize crew remained aboard the Cuba.

Strength of the Rebels at Bull's Run.
NEW YORK, July 20.—A Washington special says it is rumored that the Bull's Run battery is taken, but it is doubtless false.

The force of the Rebels at the Run is estimated at twenty thousand.

Fourteen of our wounded have died and fifty more are lying in the Stone Church at Centerville. Secretary Cameron has gone down but is expected to return to-night.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVII CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

Neon Dispatches.

Progress of the War for the 14th.
The Grand Army at Bull's Run.

REBELS' RUN, July 19, 4 P. M.—From a careful inquiry and personal observation, the number of wounded on the Federal side amounted to sixty, and the killed to forty. There has been no more firing.

The Confederates are still in possession of their principal battery.

With a glass, large bodies of Confederates were seen moving at right and left, appearing to find their base line of operations, and not retreating.

Batteries are being erected on either side, commencing their work, which are of substantial character.

The indications are that there will not be a general forward movement by the Rebels until the enemy shall have been driven from the position.

This afternoon an order was received to the troops under Gen. McDowell, both at Centerville and Fairfax Court House, prohibiting the use of every description of enjoining respect for persons and property, and stating that the heaviest penalties will be visited on them for an infringement of the order, also that soldiers will not at any time constitute themselves Judges of the acts of Southerners. All rumors of fighting to-day are untrue.

Gen. Patterson's Division Moving on to Winchester.—Col. Sigel Made a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—An army officer who arrived here today, from Gen. Patterson's Division, and who left there yesterday, states that he had already commenced his march for Winchester, but that the main division was moving slow and with great caution.

Upon the representation of Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., Col. Sigel, the hero of the recent great battle in Missouri, has been made a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—I learn from some sources entitled to unimpaired credit, that the British and French governments acting in concert, have decided to send a large expedition to the United States Government for the exemption of one Southern cotton port from the blockade, so that they may get needed supplies of the staple. You may rest assured the administration will under no circumstances concede it.

More Fails at Fortress Monroe—and what came of it—News from Norfolk.

PORT MONROE, July 19.—At midnight a party, consisting of Capt. Holliday, Capt. Edward Jenkins, Lieut. Johnson, and a private, also J. Edward Rawling, Major of the Kentucky light cavalry, and R. W. Sheffield, of the New York Illustrated News, left Hampton without permission, on a scout at half-past 4 this morning. The party were surprised in the woods, a short distance beyond New Market Bridge by twenty rebels.

Rawling was instantly killed by a bullet through his head; Johnson and Sheffield were also shot and fell, and must have been carried off as prisoners. The others escaped. Three companies went out and brought in the body of Rawling. Maj. Rawling arrived here yesterday morning. He was formerly connected with an illustrated paper in New York.

The Confederates fired some heavy guns last evening from the Pig Point battery. The Quaker City picked up a man in a suit boat from Norfolk. He reports only what was well known; namely, the raising of the United States flag in Norfolk, and the rifling of cannon at the Navy Yard.

There are not 10,000 troops in Norfolk and vicinity. He says the rebels feel sure of success and they are determined to fight to the last extremity.

There was much depression on account of the rebels' defeat in Eastern Virginia.

A Freight House destroyed by Fire.
BOSTON, July 19.—The upward freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad was destroyed by fire this morning. A considerable quantity of merchandise was badly damaged.

Latest from the Seat of War.
WASHINGTON, July 20.—It is believed another battle will not be fought at Bull's Run till Sunday morning.

The Rebel force at that point has been largely increased, and it is supposed Johnson's column from Winchester has formed a junction with Beauregard.

Transfer of Military Commanders.
Calling in the Rebel Outposts—Last from the Grand Army.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Gen. Patterson is to be superseded by Banks, under orders from headquarters.

Gen. Banks is transferred from the War Department of Annapolis to that of northern Virginia, and is to succeed in the command at Baltimore by Gen. Jno. A. Dix.

A steamer has arrived from Fortress Monroe, bringing intelligence that there are no rebels at Aquia Creek or Mathias Point. The force of the Rebels at the Chesapeake is the grand battle with the Federal army.

We have intelligence from Bull's Run up to 7 o'clock last evening, and from Fairfax to 6 o'clock this morning.

The fighting had not been renewed except by picket guards, who were very near the two armies, only a part of ours being on the ground of the battle yesterday and last night, and the enemy within their entrenchments on the other side of Bull's Run.

Gen. Tyler made a general reconnaissance yesterday, but made no discoveries worth noting.

Night before last five Federal troops of a New York regiment, near Fairfax, captured eleven Rebels, and sent them to the front. The force of the Rebels at the Chesapeake is the grand battle with the Federal army.

The largest house in Centerville has been burned down; the neighbors say it was set on fire by the owner himself.

Arrival of the Costa Rica.
NEW YORK, July 20.—The brig Costa Rica has arrived from Aspinwall, which spoke the brig Cuba off Cape Antonio, and reported that she had been prize to the privateer Sumter, and had been put in the hands of the prize crew and put on board the Costa Rica and brought to this port.

The Privateers men say they were obliged to ship or starve, and that a number of the Sumter men are Northerners and will escape the opportunity, that the officers are a desperate set and will blow up the vessel rather than be captured.

Two men and a midshipman of the prize crew remained aboard the Cuba.

Strength of the Rebels at Bull's Run.
NEW YORK, July 20.—A Washington special says it is rumored that the Bull's Run battery is taken, but it is doubtless false.

The force of the Rebels at the Run is estimated at twenty thousand.

Fourteen of our wounded have died and fifty more are lying in the Stone Church at Centerville. Secretary Cameron has gone down but is expected to return to-night.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVII CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

Neon Dispatches.

Progress of the War for the 14th.
The Grand Army at Bull's Run.

REBELS' RUN, July 19, 4 P. M.—From a careful inquiry and personal observation, the number of wounded on the Federal side amounted to sixty, and the killed to forty. There has been no more firing.

The Confederates are still in possession of their principal battery.

With a glass, large bodies of Confederates were seen moving at right and left, appearing to find their base line of operations, and not retreating.

Batteries are being erected on either side, commencing their work, which are of substantial character.

The indications are that there will not be a general forward movement by the Rebels until the enemy shall have been driven from the position.

This afternoon an order was received to the troops under Gen. McDowell, both at Centerville and Fairfax Court House, prohibiting the use of every description of enjoining respect for persons and property, and stating that the heaviest penalties will be visited on them for an infringement of the order, also that soldiers will not at any time constitute themselves Judges of the acts of Southerners. All rumors of fighting to-day are untrue.

Gen. Patterson's Division Moving on to Winchester.—Col. Sigel Made a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—An army officer who arrived here today, from Gen. Patterson's Division, and who left there yesterday, states that he had already commenced his march for Winchester, but that the main division was moving slow and with great caution.

Upon the representation of Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., Col. Sigel, the hero of the recent great battle in Missouri, has been made a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—I learn from some sources entitled to unimpaired credit, that the British and French governments acting in concert, have decided to send a large expedition to the United States Government for the exemption of one Southern cotton port from the blockade, so that they may get needed supplies of the staple. You may rest assured the administration will under no circumstances concede it.

More Fails at Fortress Monroe—and what came of it—News from Norfolk.

PORT MONROE, July 19.—At midnight a party, consisting of Capt. Holliday, Capt. Edward Jenkins, Lieut. Johnson, and a private, also J. Edward Rawling, Major of the Kentucky light cavalry, and R. W. Sheffield, of the New York Illustrated News, left Hampton without permission, on a scout at half-past 4 this morning. The party were surprised in the woods, a short distance beyond New Market Bridge by twenty rebels.

Rawling was instantly killed by a bullet through his head; Johnson and Sheffield were also shot and fell, and must have been carried off as prisoners. The others escaped. Three companies went out and brought in the body of Rawling. Maj. Rawling arrived here yesterday morning. He was formerly connected with an illustrated paper in New York.

The Confederates fired some heavy guns last evening from the Pig Point battery. The Quaker City picked up a man in a suit boat from Norfolk. He reports only what was well known; namely, the raising of the United States flag in Norfolk, and the rifling of cannon at the Navy Yard.

There are not 10,000 troops in Norfolk and vicinity. He says the rebels feel sure of success and they are determined to fight to the last extremity.

There was much depression on account of the rebels' defeat in Eastern Virginia.

A Freight House destroyed by Fire.
BOSTON, July 19.—The upward freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad was destroyed by fire this morning. A considerable quantity of merchandise was badly damaged.

Latest from the Seat of War.
WASHINGTON, July 20.—It is believed another battle will not be fought at Bull's Run till Sunday morning.

The Rebel force at that point has been largely increased, and it is supposed Johnson's column from Winchester has formed a junction with Beauregard.

Transfer of Military Commanders.
Calling in the Rebel Outposts—Last from the Grand Army.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Gen. Patterson is to be superseded by Banks, under orders from headquarters.

Gen. Banks is transferred from the War Department of Annapolis to that of northern Virginia, and is to succeed in the command at Baltimore by Gen. Jno. A. Dix.

A steamer has arrived from Fortress Monroe, bringing intelligence that there are no rebels at Aquia Creek or Mathias Point. The force of the Rebels at the Chesapeake is the grand battle with the Federal army.

We have intelligence from Bull's Run up to 7 o'clock last evening, and from Fairfax to 6 o'clock this morning.

The fighting had not been renewed except by picket guards, who were very near the two armies, only a part of ours being on the ground of the battle yesterday and last night, and the enemy within their entrenchments on the other side of Bull's Run.

Gen. Tyler made a general reconnaissance yesterday, but made no discoveries worth noting.

Night before last five Federal troops of a New York regiment, near Fairfax, captured eleven Rebels, and sent them to the front. The force of the Rebels at the Chesapeake is the grand battle with the Federal army.

The largest house in Centerville has been burned down; the neighbors say it was set on fire by the owner himself.

Arrival of the Costa Rica.
NEW YORK, July 20.—The brig Costa Rica has arrived from Aspinwall, which spoke the brig Cuba off Cape Antonio, and reported that she had been prize to the privateer Sumter, and had been put in the hands of the prize crew and put on board the Costa Rica and brought to this port.

The Privateers men say they were obliged to ship or starve, and that a number of the Sumter men are Northerners and will escape the opportunity, that the officers are a desperate set and will blow up the vessel rather than be captured.

Two men and a midshipman of the prize crew remained aboard the Cuba.

Strength of the Rebels at Bull's Run.
NEW YORK, July 20.—A Washington special says it is rumored that the Bull's Run battery is taken, but it is doubtless false.

The force of the Rebels at the Run is estimated at twenty thousand.

Fourteen of our wounded have died and fifty more are lying in the Stone Church at Centerville. Secretary Cameron has gone down but is expected to return to-night.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVII CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

Neon Dispatches.

Progress of the War for the 14th.
The Grand Army at Bull's Run.

REBELS' RUN, July 19, 4 P. M.—From a careful inquiry and personal observation, the number of wounded on the Federal side amounted to sixty, and the killed to forty. There has been no more firing.

The Confederates are still in possession of their principal battery.

With a glass, large bodies of Confederates were seen moving at right and left, appearing to find their base line of operations, and not retreating.

Batteries are being erected on either side, commencing their work, which are of substantial character.

The indications are that there will not be a general forward movement by the Rebels until the enemy shall have been driven from the position.

This afternoon an order was received to the troops under Gen. McDowell, both at Centerville and Fairfax Court House, prohibiting the use of every description of enjoining respect for persons and property, and stating that the heaviest penalties will be visited on them for an infringement of the order, also that soldiers will not at any time constitute themselves Judges of the acts of Southerners. All rumors of fighting to-day are untrue.

Gen. Patterson's Division Moving on to Winchester.—Col. Sigel Made a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—An army officer who arrived here today, from Gen. Patterson's Division, and who left there yesterday, states that he had already commenced his march for Winchester, but that the main division was moving slow and with great caution.

Upon the representation of Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., Col. Sigel, the hero of the recent great battle in Missouri, has been made a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—I learn from some sources entitled to unimpaired credit, that the British and French governments acting in concert, have decided to send a large expedition to the United States Government for the exemption of one Southern cotton port from the blockade, so that they may get needed supplies of the staple. You may rest assured the administration will under no circumstances concede it.

More Fails at Fortress Monroe—and what came of it—News from Norfolk.

PORT MONROE, July 19.—At midnight a party, consisting of Capt. Holliday, Capt. Edward Jenkins, Lieut. Johnson, and a private, also J. Edward Rawling, Major of the Kentucky light cavalry, and R. W. Sheffield, of the New York Illustrated News, left Hampton without permission, on a scout at half-past 4 this morning. The party were surprised in the woods, a short distance beyond New Market Bridge by twenty rebels.

Rawling was instantly killed by a bullet through his head; Johnson and Sheffield were also shot and fell, and must have been carried off as prisoners. The others escaped. Three companies went out and brought in the body of Rawling. Maj. Rawling arrived here yesterday morning. He was formerly connected with an illustrated paper in New York.

The Confederates fired some heavy guns last evening from the Pig Point battery. The Quaker City picked up a man in a suit boat from Norfolk. He reports only what was well known; namely, the raising of the United States flag in Norfolk, and the rifling of cannon at the Navy Yard.

There are not 10,000 troops in Norfolk and vicinity. He says the rebels feel sure of success and they are determined to fight to the last extremity.

There was much depression on account of the rebels' defeat in Eastern Virginia.

A Freight House destroyed by Fire.
BOSTON, July 19.—The upward freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad was destroyed by fire this morning. A considerable quantity of merchandise was badly damaged.

Latest from the Seat of War.
WASHINGTON, July 20.—It is believed another battle will not be fought at Bull's Run till Sunday morning.

The Rebel force at that point has been largely increased, and it is supposed Johnson's column from Winchester has formed a junction with Beauregard.

Transfer of Military Commanders.
Calling in the Rebel Outposts—Last from the Grand Army.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Gen. Patterson is to be superseded by Banks, under orders from headquarters.

Gen. Banks is transferred from the War Department of Annapolis to that of northern Virginia, and is to succeed in the command at Baltimore by Gen. Jno. A. Dix.

A steamer has arrived from Fortress Monroe, bringing intelligence that there are no rebels at Aquia Creek or Mathias Point. The force of the Rebels at the Chesapeake is the grand battle with the Federal army.

We have intelligence from Bull's Run up to 7 o'clock last evening, and from Fairfax to 6 o'clock this morning.

The fighting had not been renewed except by picket guards, who were very near the two armies, only a part of ours being on the ground of the battle yesterday and last night, and the enemy within their entrenchments on the other side of Bull's Run.

Gen. Tyler made a general reconnaissance yesterday, but made no discoveries worth noting.

Night before last five Federal troops of a New York regiment, near Fairfax, captured eleven Rebels, and sent them to the front. The force of the Rebels at the Chesapeake is the grand battle with the Federal army.

The largest house in Centerville has been burned down; the neighbors say it was set on fire by the owner himself.

Arrival of the Costa Rica.
NEW YORK, July 20.—The brig Costa Rica has arrived from Aspinwall, which spoke the brig Cuba off Cape Antonio, and reported that she had been prize to the privateer Sumter, and had been put in the hands of the prize crew and put on board the Costa Rica and brought to this port.

The Privateers men say they were obliged to ship or starve, and that a number of the Sumter men are Northerners and will escape the opportunity, that the officers are a desperate set and will blow up the vessel rather than be captured.

Two men and a midshipman of the prize crew remained aboard the Cuba.

Strength of the Rebels at Bull's Run.
NEW YORK, July 20.—A Washington special says it is rumored that the Bull's Run battery is taken, but it is doubtless false.

The force of the Rebels at the Run is estimated at twenty thousand.

Fourteen of our wounded have died and fifty more are lying in the Stone Church at Centerville. Secretary Cameron has gone down